

THE SWORD OF BUNKER HILL.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

He lay upon his dying bed,
His eye was growing dim,
When with a feeble voice he called,
His weeping son to him;
"Weep not, my boy," the veteran said,
"I bow to heaven's high will,
But quickly from your mother's being,
The sword of Bunker Hill."

The sword was brought, the soldier's eye
Lit with a sudden flame;
And as he grasped the ancient blade,
He murmured Warren's name;
Then said, "My boy, I leave you gold,
But what is richer still,
I leave you, mark me, mark me, now,
The sword of Bunker Hill."

"'T was on that dread immortal day,
I dared the Briton's band,
A captain raised this blade on me,
I tore it from his hand;
And while the glorious battle raged,
I lighted freedom's flame;
For, boy, the God of Freedom's blessing
The sword of Bunker Hill."

"Oh! keep the sword," his accents broke,
A smile, and he was dead;
But his wrinkled hand still grasped the blade,
Upon that dying bed.
The son remains, the sword remains,
Its glory growing still,
And twenty millions bless the sire
And sword of Bunker Hill."

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

BY GEN. GEO. F. MORRIS.

"A song for our banner"—the watchword recall
Which gave the Republic a station;
"United we stand—divided we fall!"
It made and preserves us a nation!

CHORUS.

The union of lakes—the union of hands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of the Union forever
And ever!

The Flag of the Union forever!

What God in his mercy and wisdom designed,
And arm'd with his weapons of thunder,
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined
Have the power to conquer or slumber!
Chorus.—The union of lakes, &c.

Oh keep the flag flying!—The pride of the van!
To all other nations display it!
The ladies for union are all to a—man!
But not to the man who'd betray it.
Chorus.—Then the union of lakes, &c.

Soliloquy of a Leazer.

Let's see, where am I? This is coal I'm lying on.
How'd I get here? Yes, I mind now—
Was coming up street—met a wheelbarrow; was
drunk, comin' t'other way, the wheelbarrow fell
over me, or over the wheelbarrow, and one of us
fell into the cellar—don't know which now—guess
it must ha' been me. I'm a nice young man, yes,
I am—light t'ore! drink! Well! I can't help it
'tain't my fault—wonder whose fault 'tis! Is it
Jones' fault? No. It's my wife's fault? Well,
it ain't. Is it the wheelbarrow's fault? No. It's
whisky's fault. Who is whisky? Has he a large
family? All poor, I reckon—I think I own him
any more—I'll cut his acquaintance. I've had
that notion for about ten years, and always hate to
do it for fear of hurting his feelings. I'll do it now—
I think liquor's injurin' me—it's spoilin' my
temper.

Sometimes I get mad, when I'm drunk, and
abuse Bets and the brats; used to be Lizzie and
the children—s'ome time ago. I'd come
home o' evenin' she used to put her arms around
my neck and kiss me and call me dear William—
when I comes home now, she takes her pipe out of
her mouth, and says somethin' like—Bill, you
drunken brute, shut the door after you; we are cold
enough, haven't no fire, 'bout lettin' the snow blow
in that way. Yes, she's Bets and I'm Bill, now
I ain't a good bill, nuther; think I'm a counter-
feit, won't pass a tavern without goin' in and get-
tin' drunk—don't know what bunk I'm on—last
Saturday I was on the river bank—drunk.

I stay out pretty late; no, sometimes I'm out
all night; fact is, I'm out pretty much all over—
out of friends, out of money, out of pocket, out
at the elbows and knees, and always outrageously
drunk—so Bets says, but then she's no judge, for
she's never been herself. I wonder why she does
not wear good clothes?—may be she hasn't got 'em
—whose fault 'tis?—'tain't mine—must be whis-
key's.

Sometimes I'm in, however; I'm intoxicated
now, and in somebody's coal cellar. There's one
principle I've got—I won't get in debt, I never
could do it. There, one of my coat tails is gone—
got tore off, I expect, when I fell in here. I
have to get a new suit soon. A fellow told me,
'other day, that I'd make a good sign for a paper
mill—if he wasn't so big I'd kick him—I've had
this shirt on for nine days, and I'm afraid it won't
come off 'bout t'earin'. People ought to respect
more'n they do, for I'm in holy order. I ain't a
dandy, though my clothes are pretty near Goo-
sain style. I guess I tore this window shutter in
my pants 'other night, when I sat down on the
box in Ben Rugg's shop; I'll have to get it mended
or—I'll catch cold. I ain't very stout, as it is.
As the boys say I'm as fast as a match and as heat-
thy as the sun's spot. My best hat has been stand-
ing guard for a window pane that went out 'other
morning at the invitation of a brickbat. It's get-
tin' cold down here wonder if I ain't able to climb.
If I had a drink I could think better. Let's see;
I ain't got three cents; if I was in a tavern I could
sponge one—Whenever anybody treats and says
"come feller," I always think my name's "feller,"
and I've got too good manners to refuse—Well,
I must leave this or they'll arrest me for attempt
at burglary. I ain't come to that yet. Anyhow it
was the wheelbarrow done the harm—not me.

The Timesville Gazette, of the 25th inst., reports
that its editor visited the scene of the burning oil
well, on Monday 23d inst., and that the oil contin-
ued to burn with unabated vigor until the Friday
evening previous, when a sea loaded with wet
straw manure was drawn, by means of a strong ca-
ble, directly over the top of the pipe, and a company
of men with shovels ready, approached the sled
and threw dirt as fast as possible till the flames
were subdued. At the same time timber was in-
serted near the pipe, so as to conduct the oil away
from the fire, but under a covered way, that the
fire might not follow it. By the time the oil is
conducted into a tub whence two men are dipping
day and night into barrels, at the rate of nearly or
quite 250 barrels in 24 hours.

It is said that ten Irish regiments in the
Abolition States have offered their servi-
ces to President Davis.

The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

VOL. 2.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

[NO. 15.]

Localities and Distances.

The intense interest with which the movements
of our troops is followed, and the present phase of
the rebellion, render the following topographical
notes of value in getting a clear idea of the cur-
rent news:

Havre-de-grace—at the mouth of the Susque-
hanna river, near the head of Chesapeake Bay,
is 62 miles from Philadelphia. At this point con-
tinuous railroad communication is interrupted by a
ferry.

Annapolis—on the west side of Chesapeake
Bay, about 50 miles from Havre de grace, 39
miles by rail from Washington.

Annapolis Junction—the junction of the Annapo-
lis branch road with the Washington branch, 19
miles from Annapolis, 20 miles from Washington
city.

Fort Monroe—At the junction of James river
(northern side) with Chesapeake Bay, about 48
hours steaming from Boston, and 24 from New
York.

Norfolk—about 12 miles south of Fort Mon-
roe.

Cockeysville—16 miles from Baltimore, on the
glorious road to Washington, (being probably the near-
est point accessible on the rail to Baltimore from
that direction.)

Baltimore—58 miles from Philadelphia, 38 from
Washington, 55 miles from Harrisburg, 81 from
Harper's Ferry, and 17 from Annapolis Junction.
Fort Mifflin is situated at the extremity of a
point of land extending from the south-west, and
is about two miles and a half on the coast survey
map from the centre of Baltimore. Opposite the
fort, which is less than a mile in width, is the
Lazaretto light house.

The distance from Washington city to Charles-
ton is 587 miles; Washington to Wilmington, N.
C., 375; Washington to Weldon, N. C. 216; Rich-
mond to Washington, 130; Wheeling to Baltimore
375.

St. Louis, May 2.

The Cairo correspondent of the Republican says
that about a dozen men belonging to a Chicago
company refused to take oath, and left the ranks.

Major-General Beckner, Commander-in-Chief
of the Kentucky militia, had a conference with
Colonel Prentiss, the Commander of the forces at
Cairo. There is much excitement at Paducah,
Kentucky, and companies are constantly drilling.
Four pieces of artillery have been received
there from Nashville.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennes-
see has made a demand upon the Governor of Illi-
nois for the arms and munitions taken from the
steamer Illinois.

The boat has been given to the owners and taken
to Paducah.

The war feeling is high at Nashville. Several
companies are drilling day and night.

A twenty-four pounder and a considerable num-
ber of troops have been stationed at Columbus,
Ky., and the town is carefully guarded.
Strangers are closely watched. The people fear
an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer Julius M. Smith slipped by Cairo
and landed 450 Colt's rifles at Paducah.
D. H. Donivan, Collector of the port of St.
Louis, forwarded his resignation to Washington
yesterday.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?—At the present
crisis the significance of a term so much
used, and with so little accurate sense of
its meaning, becomes unusually impor-
tant.

Bauer defines martial law as "a code
established for the government of the army
and navy of the United States," whose
principal rules are to be found in the
articles of war, prescribed by an act of Con-
gress. But Chancellor Kent says this
definition applies only to military law,
while martial law is quite a distinct thing,
and is founded on paramount necessity,
and proclaimed by a military chief. Mar-
tial law is generally and vaguely held to be
a suspension of all ordinary civil rights
and process, and as such approximates
closely to a military despotism. It is an
arbitrary law, originating in emergencies.
In times of extreme peril to the State,
either from without or within, the public
welfare demands extraordinary measures.
And martial law being proclaimed, signifies
that the operation of the ordinary legal
delays of justice is suspended by the mili-
tary power, which has for the time be-
come supreme.

It suspends the operation of the writ of
habeas corpus; enables persons charged
with treason to be summarily tried by
court-martial instead of grand jury; jus-
tifies searches and seizures of private prop-
erty, and the taking possession of public
highways and other means of communica-
tion. Involving the highest exercise of
sovereignty, it is, of course, capable of
great abuse, and is only to be justified on
emergencies of the most imperative and
perilous nature.

CAPTURE OF U. S. TROOPS IN TEXAS.—
New Orleans, May 2.—Col. Vandern,
with 800 Texans, captured 450 federal
troops under Major Sibley, who were at
Indianola and attempted escape in two sail-
ing vessels. Vandern pursued them in
three small steamers, and shortly after
their route seaward was cut off by a steam-
er from Galveston with 120 men and
three pieces of artillery. Sibley surren-
dered. Officers on parole, arms turned
over private property excepted. Men al-
lowed either to join the army of the Con-
federate States or take the oath not to serve
against it.

It is said that ten Irish regiments in the
Abolition States have offered their servi-
ces to President Davis.

[From the Scientific American.]
Military and Naval Inventions.

The inventive faculty of the country,
rouse to extraordinary activity by the in-
tense mental excitement prevailing in the
community, will now be directed to an un-
usual extent to improvements to imple-
ments of war and in all mechanism con-
nected with naval and military operations.
Of the thousand elements in this broad
field of invention, the most prominent at
the present time are rifled cannon and the
iron plating of ships. The great military
powers—England and France—after ex-
panding hundreds of thousands of dollars
in experiments, have adopted both of these
important improvements; while our own
government, which, notwithstanding its
peaceful policy, unusually occupies the
front rank in the quality of its small army
and navy, is strangely behind in the move-
ment.

The rifle cannon of the French army are
loaded at the muzzle, while the British
government has adopted the breech-load-
ing gun invented by Armstrong; though,
the recent astounding revelation in regard
to that famous weapon, it is probable that
its use will be abandoned, and the British
government also will adopt the similar
pieces which are loaded at the muzzle. A
great deal of attention has been given by
English inventors to the forms of the rifle
grooves; whether they should be rectan-
gular, triangular or rounded—whether
they should be broad or narrow, few or
many, &c.; and many of these points re-
main entirely unsettled.

The plating of ships too, notwithstanding
the fact that both nations are expend-
ing millions of dollars upon these shields,
is regarded by the most intelligent English
engineers as still open for experiment and
improvement. A great deal of discussion
has been expended upon plans for making
the sides of the ships which were to bear
these plates sloping; it being ascertained
that a much thinner plate is required to
turn away a shot striking at an angle, than
will resist a perpendicular impact.

It is easy to conceive of numerous modifi-
cations of this idea by which inclined
plates will be offered to the reception of
the shot. One plan invented in England
is to have the plates fastened upon inde-
pendent floats, to be carried by the sides of
the ship; and the intellect of the nation
seems to be teeming with an endless variety
of ideas in connection with the subject.

But the rifling of cannon and the plating
of ships are only two of an innumerable
multitude of details connected with naval
and military mechanism. The shot, the
cannon, the lock, the gun carriage,
the carriage box, the tent and tent equipage,
the cooking apparatus, preserved meats and
other provisions, and, in short, everything
relating to the operations, the armaments
and the supplies of navies and armies will
be examined with eager security, by both
comprehensive and acute intellects, in
earnest efforts to make some improve-
ments, either in their general plans or in
their minute details.

It is very important for the country to
have the military operations carried on
with the greatest possible efficacy; and all
of these inventions which are really val-
uable ought to be promptly adopted. It is
impossible for the responsible officers of
the government to devote their time to ex-
amining the various schemes offered; and
we would suggest to the administration the
appointment of a competent commission for
this purpose. There can be hardly a doubt
that such a commission, if the members
were promptly selected, would contribute
immensely to the efficacy of our naval and
military operations, and would save its ex-
pense to the country a thousandfold.

PAY OF OFFICERS.—Those of our mili-
tary who have departed on the ensuing
campaign, and those who expect to go as
soon as they receive orders, would perhaps
like to know what pay they are entitled to.
We give below the prices paid in the
army:

	Per Month.
Colonel	\$193 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	194 00
Major	175 00
Captain	118 00
First Lieutenant	103 50
Second Lieutenant	103 50
Brevet Second or Third Lieut.	103 50
First, Orderly Sergeant	29 00
Other Sergeants	27 00
Corporals	22 00
Privates	20 00
Musicians	21 00

This includes rations, clothing, &c., and
the volunteer is entitled to the same pay
when mustered into the service of the
United States.—State Sentinel.

KEEP OUT OF THE WAY.—The monster
gun at Fort Monroe, known as "Big Thun-
der," has a pivotal arrangement and a six
mile range. Before this fortress was re-
inforced it had three hundred and fifty
men. Now, it must have about 2,300.

Civilized Warfare.

It is proverbial that old friends make the
bitterest enemies; and, were we to judge
from many indications we see here and
elsewhere the people of the United States
will furnish no exception to the adage.—
Independent of all more loyalty, on the
one hand, and desire of independence on
the other, there have been many causes
calculated to arouse feelings of extreme
bitterness between our contending sections
—all the more bitter that they do not com-
prehend each other. These feelings of
bitterness will not be likely to be allayed
by the million of false rumors circulated
in both sections, of insulting declarations
and acts of cruelty and oppression. It is
past all hope that this war should fail to
bring scenes that will make the blood of
good men and women curdle with horror.
All war, perhaps, has such scenes, of ne-
cessity, even in this age. But while this
is the fact, it should never be forgotten by
the men of both sides, that they are the
children of common parents, that they are
in the midst of an age of high civilization,
that they are a christian people, and that
while we have a government to maintain by
our valor, we have a national character to
maintain before an enlightened world. Let
all good men, therefore, while stimulating
our gallant young men to the defense of
their country and their country's flag, re-
fuse to lend their efforts to excite a vindic-
tive and savage spirit of revenge in their
breasts. The triumph of our arms and the
vindication of our glorious flag need no
such unchristian spirit. Unnumbered
armies will spring into existence, compos-
ed of the bravest and best, by the appeal
to their loyalty, patriotism and courage
alone. These feelings, too, will lead us to
victory, and what is still more noble,
to victory unstained by rapine and cruelty.
Let us war boldly and bravely for our flag;
but let us war chivalrously, humanely, and
as becomes christians and gentlemen fight-
ing in a noble cause.—Chicago Times.

Opening a Straight Road to Wash-
ington.

HARRISBURG May 1.—The greatest ac-
tivity prevails in southern Pennsylvania,
seventeen thousand troops being in the
field there at the present time. At Camp
Scott, York, Pa., there are 6,000 men; at
Camp Siffer, near Chambersburg, 2,600; at
Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, 4,000;
two regiments from Ohio are quartered near
Lancaster, and 1,200 United States regu-
lars at Carlisle. Scattered at different
points between Philadelphia, Elkon and
Perryville, there are 6,000 more.

Three thousand New Jersey troops are
to march from Trenton to day, which will
constitute in all a force of over 20,000 men
in that region, their destination being un-
doubtedly for Baltimore, to open the route
to the Federal capital. On the south side
of Baltimore are stationed at Annapolis a
force of between four and five thousand
men, including the Providence Marine
Artillery, which left Perryville yesterday.

The sixth and thirteenth New York regi-
ments occupy a position directly opposite
Annapolis, and the Sixty-ninth are at the
Junction.

It will thus be seen that Baltimore is
completely hemmed in on both sides by an
effective force, which is to be immedi-
ately employed in opening a passage
through that city for the federal troops,
and restoring free communication between
the North and the capital of the republic.
With this purpose, Major General Keith,
of Pennsylvania, was ordered to leave Phil-
adelphia yesterday, for the camp at York,
with instructions to advance at once with
an army of fifteen thousand men on Balti-
more. If any resistance is ordered, he will
issue a proclamation announcing his inten-
tion to march force through that city, and
warning the loyal citizens, the women and
children, to leave, and will then cut his
way through at all hazards. It is probable,
however, that the threat of visiting Balti-
more with so severe a chastisement will
bring the resistants to their senses, and thus
save the effusion of blood.

MONTGOMERY, May 1.—Congress is in
secret session.

A battalion of the 3d Alabama Regiment
left this morning for Virginia. Two com-
panies of dragoons are ready for Pensacola.
Pensacola advices of the 24th say the
troops are working day and night on bat-
tries. Two companies have just arrived
from New Orleans. They are erecting
three three-gun batteries in defence of
Pensacola.

Galveston dates to the 26th, say active
military preparations are going on through-
out Texas. Major McCulloch's regiment
for frontier service is mustered into service.

SAN ANTONIO, 25th.—Batteries are be-
ing erected at Galveston, Forts Bl'iss and
Quitman, and will soon be garrisoned with
Texas troops. Fifteen hundred volunteers
have enrolled at Galveston within four days,
and one thousand more in the country have
offered their services.

The Law of the Case.

The law under which the President has
acted in calling out the volunteer forces of
the State was enacted as long ago as 1795,
and was designed to meet the whisky in-
surrection of that year, when so large a
portion of Pennsylvania was in arms
against the Federal authorities. After that
rebellion was quelled, no occasion arose
for action under the law until 1812, when
the second war broke out with Great Brit-
ain. It was then amended somewhat by
Congress to meet the exigencies of the
occasion, and among other things the term
of service was extended from three to six
months; but at the close of the war these
provisions expired by their own terms, and
the law thereafter stood and now stands
just as it was enacted in 1795. The fol-
lowing is the provision under which the
President acted, and it will be noticed that
in his proclamation Mr. Lincoln uses al-
most the precise language of the statute:

"And be it further enacted, That when-
ever the laws of the United States shall be
opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed,
in any State by combinations too pow-
erful to be suppressed by the ordinary
course of judicial proceedings, or by the
powers vested in the Marshals by this act,
it shall be lawful for the President of the
United States to call forth the militia of
the State, or of any other State or States, as
may be necessary to suppress such com-
bination, and to cause the laws to be
duly executed; and the use of militia to be
called forth may be continued, if necessary,
until the expiration of thirty days after the
commencement of the then next session of
Congress."

Other sections of the law provide that,
when called out the volunteer forces shall
be under the same discipline as the army
of the United States, and shall not be com-
pelled to serve more than three consecutive
months in any one year after their arrival
at the place where they are ordered to
rendezvous.

WHAT GOODS ARE CONTRABAND OF WAR.

—A correspondent writes as follows to
the Missouri Democrat:

By treaties of the United States with
France, Great Britain, Sweden, Spain,
Prussia, the Netherlands, Peru, Venezue-
la, Brazil, Central America, Mexico, Chi-
li, Ecuador, New Granada, and the Two
Sicilies, goods contraband of war, which
are subject to seizure by a belligerent if
found on board a neutral ship to be con-
veyed to an enemy's ports, are expressly
designated as:

- 1st. All arms and ammunition.
- 2d. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates,
coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes
made up in a military form and for mili-
tary use.
- 3d. Cavalry belts and horses, with their
furniture.
- 4th. All kinds of arms and instruments
of iron, steel, brass and copper, or of any
other materials, manufactured, prepared
and formed expressly for the purpose of
war, either by sea or land.
- 5th. Provisions to a besieged or block-
aded place; and those places only are be-
sieged or blockaded which are actually at-
tacked by a force capable of preventing
the entry of a vessel.

The Flag.

Banners are emblems. All nations have
used them, and all nations have abused
them. They have been, and are still, the
rallying points of battle, and the significant
beacons in peace. That which we call the
"Star Spangled Banner," is in fact fully
blown upon the breeze, a glorious thing
of beauty, and well does the poet describe it.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robes of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrice of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white,
With streakings of the morning's light.
Then from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle banner down,
And gave into his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land.

The flag, upon whose folds Joseph Rod-
man Drake, the poet just quoted, has in-
scribed his imperishable fame, was one on
the first day of January, 1776, raised over
the Continental Army at Cambridge, in
Mass. It was marked with thirteen stripes
emblematic of the thirteen colonies and of
their Union, and afterwards a blue field,
with thirteen stars, was added to it, and
thus preferred, it was adopted as the ban-
ner of the Nation by an act passed on the
14th of June, 1777, by the Continental
Congress.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH.—The Seventh
Regiment of New York is a complete army
in itself. There belongs to it a squadron
of dragoons, a battery of flying artillery,
and a corps of sappers and miners. The
eight infantry companies are armed with
Minnie rifles. It is the best volunteer regi-
ment in the world.

Night and Rest.

It is night, and here is home. Gathered
under the quiet roof, elders and children
lie alike at rest. In the midst of a great
peace and calm the stars look out from the
heavens. The silence is peopled with the
past; sorrowful remorses for sins and short-
comings—memories of passionate joys and
griefs rise out of their grave, both now alike
calm and sad. The town and the fair land-
scape sleep under the starlight wreathed in
the autumn mists. Twinkling among the
houses a light keeps watch, here and there
in what may be a sick chamber or two.
The clock tolls sweetly in the silent air.
Here night and rest. An awful sense of
thanks makes the heart swell, and the head
bow, as I pass to my room through the
sleeping house, and feel as though a hush-
ed blessing were upon it.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON THE
WEATHER.—The influence of the moon upon
the weather has been investigated by
Professor Marcot, of Geneva, who has
worked upon the meteorological table from
1800 in the Bibliothèque de Genève, and who
has given the result in tables in the same
journal. During the last sixty years (21-
915 days, 742 lunar months) there have
occurred 2,630 changes of weather, that is,
from rainy to fine weather, or fine weather
to rainy; of these 2,630 changes 93 hap-
pened at new moon, and 99 at full moon;
109 occurred on the day following the full
moon, and 107 on that following the new
moon. It is hence calculated that the
probabilities of a change of weather occur-
ring on the day of the full moon is 0.121;
on new moon 0.125; the day after full moon
0.143; the day after new moon 0.148. The
influence of the moon upon the number of
days of rain and the quantity of water falls,
the Professor regards as negative. With
reference to the barometer he states that of
the 2,730 changes of weather, the barom-
eter prophesied 1,960 times correctly.—
This approaches nearly to the proportion
of three times out of four.

GO ON WITH YOUR BUSINESS.—We in
the North have nothing to fear from in-
vasion or civil war at home. Our trade
with the East and across the Atlantic will
not be molested, and the worst that can be-
fall us is a division of the Republic, a tem-
porary is not a permanent division between
the slave and free States. We shall still
be a country and with a Republican form
of Government, every department perfect
in its part. We shall be short a few States,
robbed of a few Forts, and shorn of much
of our just pride and National glory, but
we shall survive all this and be a mighty
Nation yet. We shall have our Lakes,
livers, and inclined Seas, still; or prairies,
railroads, produce, blooms, anvils, schools,
churches. Nineteen States, and Twenty
one Million or FREE PEOPLE. Our fore-
fathers had but thirteen States and three
millions of population to set up business
on.

Go on with your business, everybody.
The world has got to be fed and clothed;
there is a world of people to live and want.
There is a good time coming yet.
Watch and pray.—Plain dealer

THE MORTALITY AT FORT SUMTER.—A
great deal has been said about the small
loss in the fight at Fort Sumter, but it
should not cause much surprise to any one
acquainted with such matters. The com-
batants were screened by fortifications.—
It is well known that Marshal Saxe, a high
authority in such things, was in the habi-
tude of saying that to kill a man in battle
the man's weight in lead must be expended.
A French medical and surgical gazette,
published at Lyons, says this fact was
verified at Solferino, even with the
recent great improvement in fire-arms.

The Austrians fired 3,400,000 rounds.
The loss of the French and Italian was
2,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. Each
man hit cost 700 rounds and every man
killed cost 4,200 rounds. The mean weight
of balls is one ounce; thus, we find that it
required, on an average, 272 pounds of
lead to kill a man. If any of our friends
should get into a military fight they should
feel great comfort in the fact that 700 shots
may be fired at them before they are hit,
and 4,200 before they "shuffle off the mortal
coil."—Louisville Journal.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
Washington, May 2.

The President, Gov. Seward, and Sec-
retary Smith, attended the ceremonies of
raising a flag over the patent office to-day.
They were on top of the building, and
were loudly cheered by thousands. Na-
tional airs were performed by bands and
sung by the soldiers. The Twelfth
Regiment of New York were sworn in—
one man out of eleven hundred refusing.

All the Rhode Islanders took the oath.
The Federal troops drove back a company
of Virginia Picket Guards last night. Maj.
Tyler, Adjutant of Maine Corps, resigned
to-day. Three thousand troops were at
Annapolis to day.

Farm, Garden and Kitchen.

RAISING STOCK.—It is choice cows,
sheep, horses, and mules that yields the
greatest return to skillful husbandmen.
The production of scrubs, or mean stock of
any kind is rather a mean business in a
pecuniary point of view. Raise superior
animals on rich perennial grasses, if you
seek a good income from your farm in
stock husbandry. Such animals may ob-
tain a part of their living from unimproved
old fields, particularly sheep; but they
want good clover hay in the winter; or hay
made from the English grasses. The most
prominent error in stock growing is the
attempt to rear fine hogs, cattle and sheep
on scanty and defective food. Some want
a good deal of milk, or wool, for little or
nothing. They ask nature to make them
rich while they lie in the shade in sum-
mer, and sit by the fire in the winter, and
leave their poor animals to nearly or quite
perish from neglect. Give stock the same
diligence and care bestowed on a crop of
corn, and the profit will be far greater, be